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SOURCE Soviet newspapers as indicated.

## RECENT GENERAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

BELORUSSIAN SCHOOL SYSTEM EXPANDS -- Sovetskaya Belorussiya, No 34, 17 Feb 49

The Belorussian school system, which has been completely restored is operating during the present school year with a total of 11,788 schools attended by 1,432,289 students. More than 800 schools for workers and rural youth are attended by nearly 50,000. At present there are 36,244 teachers, or 618 more than before the war. More than 14,000 of the teachers have graduated from or at least attended a higher school and more than 33,000 have a general secondary and specialized education.

There are 15,800 students enrolled in the Republic's 27 higher educational institutions. This represents an increase of 2,353 over the prewar period. The number of students in technical schools and other secondary institutions of learning in Belorussian SSR amounts to 34,800 or 5,500 more than in the prewar period.

## LITHUANIAN EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS -- Sovetskaya Litva, No 40, 18 Feb 49

For the 1948-1949 school year, there are 3,241 elementary schools, with an attendance of 300,000, and 370 secondary schools in Lithuanian SSR. In addition there are 26 evening schools for workers and rural youth, and 63 secondary schools for adults, attended by nearly 11,000 persons.

More than 1,400 teachers were trained in teachers' seminars and pedagogical institutes of the country from 1944 to 1948. Nearly 6,000 are being trained in these institutions during the present school year. This number includes students taking correspondence courses.

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**LATVIAN INSTITUTE OFFERS GRADUATE COURSES -- Sovetskaya Latvija, No 64, 18 Mar 49**

The Latvian State Pedagogical Institute announces registration for 1948-1949 graduate courses in the following departments: dialectical and historical materialism (history of philosophy), political economy, history of the peoples of the USSR (history of Latvia), and comparative philology.

Applications with accompanying documents may be filed until 1 April 1949. Address: 29 Raynis Boulevard, Riga.

Entrance examinations must be taken on a special subject, the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and one foreign language (English, French, or German).

The age limit for graduate students is 40 years. A stipend is provided for persons admitted to the courses.

**ARMENIANS STUDY RUSSIAN LANGUAGE -- Komsomol, No 40, 18 Feb 49**

Lessons in the Russian language have been given to small groups of Party members for the past 2 months in Krasnosel'skiy Rayon, Armenian SSR. A total of 43 persons have been in attendance. Twelve groups have been organized for village Communists in the kolkhozes of the Rayon. The group sponsored by the Party organization of Tokhludzha Village Kolkhoz is achieving considerable success.

**BELORUSSIAN TEACHERS CAMPAIGN AGAINST ILLITERACY -- Sovetskaya Belorussiya, No 55, 18 Mar 49**

Teachers and cultural workers of Molodechno Oblast, Belorussian SSR, fulfilled their socialist pledge to liquidate illiteracy among the adult population. They have taught over 5,000 peasants to read and write since 1 September 1948.

An extensive campaign has been started in the Oblast to teach adults who are almost illiterate. Hundreds of cultural workers and teachers are engaged in this work. This educational plan is to be completed by 1 May 1949.

**LENINGRAD LABOR-RESERVE WORKERS MEET -- Leningradskaya Pravda, No 59, 12 Mar 49**

A general city meeting of workers of trade, railroad, and FZO schools was held several days ago, which was attended by directors, teachers and instructors of schools, and representatives of a number of industrial enterprises.

V. M. Popov, head of the city administration of labor reserves, spoke on the reorganization of trade and FZO schools, in accordance with the decree of the joint Tenth Oblast and Eighth City Party Conference. The speaker mentioned some achievements in the work of vocational training and education of new personnel. Discipline has improved in a number of FZO schools and better results have been obtained.

However, the general level of educational and training work in these schools continues to be very low. Vocational training in many trade and FZO schools is conducted in an unsatisfactory manner. Many students are poorly equipped with tools, materials, and school textbooks. The methods of instruction smack of pedantry. The curricula, as a rule do not meet the new and increased demands of life, and do not provide for training in advanced labor methods.

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**NEW COURSES FOR COMMUNICATION WORKERS --** Pravda Vostoka, No 52, 15 Mar 49

The Ministry of Communications USSR is organizing inter-Republic one-year courses in Tashkent for training leading workers in rayon departments of the communications system. Communication workers of Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenia, Kirgizia, and Chkalov Oblast, will be trained in these courses.

At the same time, 3-month courses are to be held in Tashkent to train heads of rural communications departments and postal agencies of Uzbekistan.

**TBILISI INSTITUTE ADMITS NEW STUDENTS --** Zarya Vostoka, No 50, 15 Mar 49

The Tbilisi Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers imeni V. I. Lenin is enrolling in the preparatory department of the Institute, students who have completed the secondary school.

Classes are held in the Russian and Georgian languages. The term begins 1 April 1949. The school fee must be paid in full when filing application. Applications may be filed daily from 1200 to 1500, in the building of the Tbilisi Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers, 138 Plekhanov Prospekt.

**TBILISI SCHOOL WINS RED BANNER --** Zarya Vostoka, No 51, 17 Mar 49

Tbilisi Industrial School No 14 has been awarded the Transferable Red Banner by the Administration of Labor Reserves of Georgian SSR and of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Georgia for achieving first place in the socialist competition.

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